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In the

Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1970.

No. 875

THE HEYWARD-ROBINSON COMPANY, Inc., and MARYLAND CASUALTY COMPANY,
Petitioners,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, for the use and benefit of D'Agostino Excavators, Inc.,
Respondent.

Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

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Respondent.

Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

To the above, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States:

The Heyward-Robinson Company, Inc., and Maryland Casualty Company, petitioners, pray that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit entered on the 24th day of July, 1970, in the above case in which petitioners were defendants and respondent was plaintiff.

Citation of Opinions Below.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, printed as Appendix A hereto, is not yet reported.

The opinion of the District Court for the District of Connecticut, denying petitioners' motions for judgment

notwithstanding the verdict and for a new trial pursuant to Rules 50(b) and 59, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, is unreported and is printed as Appendix B hereto.

Jurisdiction.

The judgment sought to be reviewed is that of the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit entered on July 24, 1970.

A petition for a rehearing and a suggestion that the action be reheard *in banc* were denied by order dated September 23, 1970.

Jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. §1254(1).

Questions Presented for Review.

The sole question presented for review is whether or not the District Court had ancillary jurisdiction over a counterclaim filed by defendant general contractor and a reply counterclaim filed by plaintiff subcontractor, both citizens of New York, where the only basis of federal jurisdiction of plaintiff's claim is the Miller Act and both counterclaims are non-Miller Act claims arising out of a separate subcontract on a non-federal job.

This question involves the following three subsidiary questions:

1. Is the defendant's counterclaim a compulsory one under Rule 13(a) or a permissive one under Rule 13(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure?

2. Must the allegations of a compulsory counterclaim disclose a sufficient relationship to the subject matter of the complaint as to support ancillary jurisdiction of the

counterclaim under Rule 8(a)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure?

3. Must a permissive counterclaim be supported by independent grounds of federal jurisdiction?

Statutes Involved.

The Miller Act, 49 Stat. 793, as amended, 40 U.S.C. §§270a and 270b, so far as relevant, provides:

> "§270a. Bonds of contractors for public buildings or works; waiver of bonds covering contract performed in foreign country
>
> "(a) Before any contract, exceeding $2,000 in amount, for the construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work of the United States is awarded to any person, such person shall furnish to the United States the following bonds, which shall become binding upon the award of the contract to such person, who is hereinafter designated as 'contractor':
>
> "(1) A performance bond with a surety or sureties satisfactory to the officer awarding such contract, and in such amount as he shall deem adequate, for the protection of the United States.
>
> "(2) A payment bond with a surety or sureties satisfactory to such officer for the protection of all persons supplying labor and material in the prosecution of the work provided for in said contract for the use of each such person. Whenever the total amount payable by the terms of the contract shall be not more than $1,000,000 the said payment bond shall be in a sum of one-half the total amount payable by the terms of the contract. Whenever the total amount payable by the terms of the contract shall be more than $1,000,000 and not more than $5,000,000, the said payment bond shall be in a sum of 40 per centum of the total amount payable by the terms of the contract.

Whenever the total amount payable by the terms of the contract shall be more than $5,000,000 the said payment bond shall be in the sum of $2,500,000.

• • •

"§270b. Same; rights of persons furnishing labor or material

"(a) Every person who has furnished labor or material in the prosecution of the work provided for in such contract, in respect of which a payment bond is furnished under section 270a of this title and who has not been paid in full therefor before the expiration of a period of ninety days after the day on which the last of the labor was done or performed by him or material was furnished or supplied by him for which such claim is made, shall have the right to sue on such payment bond for the amount, or the balance thereof, unpaid at the time of institution of such suit and to prosecute said action to final execution and judgment for the sum or sums justly due him: *Provided, however,* That any person having direct contractual relationship with a subcontractor but no contractual relationship express or implied with the contractor furnishing said payment bond shall have a right of action upon the said payment bond upon giving written notice to said contractor within 90 days from the date on which such person did or performed the last of the labor or furnished or supplied the last of the material for which such claim is made, stating with substantial accuracy the amount claimed and the name of the party to whom the material was furnished or supplied or for whom the labor was done or performed. Such notice shall be served by mailing the same by registered mail, postage prepaid, in an envelope addressed to the contractor at any place he maintains an office or conducts his business, or his residence, or in any manner in which the United States marshal of the district in which the public improvement is situated is authorized by law to serve summons.

"(b) Every suit instituted under this section shall be brought in the name of the United States for the use of the person suing, in the United States District Court for any district in which the contract was to be performed and executed and not elsewhere, irrespective of the amount in controversy in such suit, but no such suit shall be commenced after the expiration of one year after the day on which the last of the labor was performed or material was supplied by him. The United States shall not be liable for the payment of any costs or expenses of any such suit."

Rule 8(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides:

"(a) Claims for Relief. A pleading which sets forth a claim for relief, whether an original claim, counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim, shall contain (1) a short and plain statement of the grounds upon which the court's jurisdiction depends, unless the court already has jurisdiction and the claim needs no new grounds of jurisdiction to support it, (2) a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief, and (3) a demand for judgment for the relief to which he deems himself entitled. Relief in the alternative or of several different types may be demanded."

Rules 13(a) and (b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provide:

"(a) Compulsory Counterclaims. A pleading shall state as a counterclaim any claim which at the time of serving the pleading the pleader has against any opposing party, if it arises out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the opposing party's claim and does not require for its adjudication the presence of third parties of whom the court cannot acquire jurisdiction. But the pleader need not state the claim if (1) at the time the action was commenced the claim was the subject of another pending action,

or (2) the opposing party brought suit upon his claim by attachment or other process by which the court did not acquire jurisdiction to render a personal judgment on that claim, and the pleader is not stating any counterclaim under this Rule 13.

"(b) Permissive Counterclaims. A pleading may state as a counterclaim any claim against an opposing party not arising out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the opposing party's claim."

Statement of the Case.

The respondent herein, D'Agostino Excavators, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "plaintiff"), commenced the action in the District Court for the District of Connecticut on October 25, 1966, against the defendant, The Heyward-Robinson Company, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "Heyward"), and Maryland Casualty Company, Heyward's surety on a Miller Act payment bond, alleging jurisdiction under the Miller Act. All parties are New York corporations with their offices in New York.

The Pleadings.

The complaint alleged a contract between Heyward and the Navy Department Bureau of Yards and Docks for the construction of barracks at the Naval Submarine Base in New London, Groton, Connecticut (hereinafter referred to as the "Navy" job), execution of the payment bond, the performance of work and furnishing of materials by plaintiff as an excavating subcontractor of Heyward at the job worth $149,825.61, payment by Heyward to plaintiff of $62,036.26, and sought recovery of the alleged balance of $87,789.35.

Defendants' amended answer alleged breach by plaintiff of its subcontract on the Navy job, which was dated

April 16, 1965, by plaintiff's failure to maintain insurance coverage and by its abandonment of work thereunder as a result of which Heyward terminated the subcontract on or about October 19, 1965, damages as a result thereof in the sum of $32,228.54, payments to plaintiff totalling $106,786.26 and payments to or liability to plaintiff's vendors and suppliers totalling $12,237.65.

A fourth defense of defendants' amended answer also alleged a separate subcontract between plaintiff and Heyward, dated March 23, 1965, for excavation work by plaintiff in connection with the construction of a plant for Stelma, Inc., at Stamford, Connecticut (hereinafter referred to as the "Stelma" job), plaintiff's breach of said subcontract by its failure to maintain insurance coverage and its abandonment of work thereunder as a result of which Heyward terminated said subcontract on or about October 19, 1965, damages as a result thereof totalling $53,263.65 and payments made to plaintiff on the Stelma job totalling $55,907.38.

The said defense also quoted a printed provision (Article XXIV) contained in both subcontracts giving Heyward the option to consider the breach of any other contract between the parties as a breach of all contracts, and in that event to terminate any or all contracts or to withhold moneys on any such contracts and to apply the same toward payment of any damages. However, exercise of such option by Heyward was not alleged and in fact never occurred.

The said answer then alleged a counterclaim by Heyward by reason of the foregoing in the sum of $96,142.38.

Plaintiff filed a reply containing a counterclaim alleged to arise out of the transactions which are the subject matter of Heyward's counterclaim, alleging performance of work and furnishing of materials on the Stelma job worth $86,187.06, payments to plaintiff of $46,000 on

that job, and an alleged balance of $40,187.06 for which recovery was sought.

The Trial.

The record showed that the Navy and Stelma subcontracts were negotiated and entered into, and were to be performed, at different times and places, far removed from each other, for separate prices, the work, labor and equipment to be furnished by plaintiff under separate plans and specifications for entirely different structures being different for each job.

Plaintiff introduced into evidence separate periodic invoices to Heyward on each job and claims by plaintiff for payment made separately on each job.

Payments to plaintiff were made partly by checks and in part by promissory notes which plaintiff discounted with a bank or negotiated to third persons. Some payments by check were made directly to plaintiff's suppliers and other checks made payable jointly to plaintiff and its supplier on the particular job. No supplier furnished materials to both jobs and payments to a supplier on each job were readily identifiable. The evidence showed that two Miller Act actions by plaintiff's suppliers on the Navy job were settled by defendants' payments.

On the trial Heyward made no effort to allocate between the two jobs payments which had been made in the form of promissory notes or by checks payable solely to plaintiff, Heyward taking the position that under its counterclaim such allocation by it was unnecessary. Despite its pleadings alleging separate payments on each job, plaintiff also offered no evidence of allocation.

During the trial the District Court permitted the plaintiff to amend its pleadings to allege a claim in *quantum meruit* based on an alleged breach of contract

by Heyward prior to October 19, 1965, and in instructing the jury treated the two subcontracts as a single contract. The jury, having by special verdict found such a breach, thereafter by a second special verdict, found that the reasonable value of plaintiff's work, labor and materials on the Navy job was $135,319 and on the Stelma job was $76,863 and that payments on both jobs amounted to $148,193.64.

Before the case was submitted to the jury counsel had stipulated that to permit entry of a separate judgment against Maryland Casualty Company on the Navy job the total payments should be arbitrarily allocated between the Navy and Stelma jobs in proportion to the amounts to be found in the jury's second special verdict on each job. This was done and judgment entered against Heyward for $63,988.36 on both jobs and for $40,771.46 against the surety company on the Navy job.

Reasons for Allowance of Writ.

The decision of the Court of Appeals conflicts with decisions of this court.

I

The holding by the majority of the Court of Appeals (with Judge Friendly disagreeing), that Heyward's Stelma counterclaim arose out of plaintiff's Miller Act claim on the Navy job and was, therefore, a compulsory one, conflicts with the decision of this court in *Moore v. New York Cotton Exchange*, 270 U.S. 593 (1926). In that case this court interpreted the first portion of former Equity Rule 30, upon which Rule 13(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure was based, as meaning that a counterclaim is compulsory where there is a "logical re-

lationship" between the allegations of the counterclaim and the subject matter of the complaint (p. 610).

Nothing in the pleadings in the case at bar discloses any such logical relationship. Plaintiff's Navy and Stelma claims on the one hand and Heyward's Stelma claim on the other are treated therein by both plaintiff and Heyward as entirely separate.

The quotation in defendants' answer of the printed provision, Article XXIV, contained in both subcontracts, furnished no basis for ancillary jurisdiction, because the answer did not allege any exercise by Heyward of the option therein contained to consider a breach of one of the subcontracts as a breach of the other. On the contrary the answer alleged (and the evidence proved) a termination by Heyward of each subcontract by reason of plaintiff's failure to maintain insurance coverage and abandonment of each job.

The other facts stated in Judge Bryan's opinion, purporting to show a logical relationship between the subject matter of the complaint and Heyward's Stelma counterclaim, were, as Judge Friendly observed, "lacking in legal significance."

Failure of the evidence on the trial to show an allocation of *some* of the payments made by Heyward to plaintiff could not convert what was pleaded as an obviously permissive counterclaim into a compulsory one.

In any event, as Judge Friendly observed, "the determination whether a counterclaim is compulsory must be made at the pleading stage." The facts relied upon by the majority appeared during the trial.

II

Moreover, on its very face Heyward's Stelma counterclaim was not "compulsory" in any literal sense. Certainly Heyward might have foregone the Stelma claim as a counterclaim in the Miller Act suit and later properly have asserted it in a separate action in a state court action where it belonged. In this respect the decision of the majority below conflicts with *Southern Construction Co. v. Pickard*, 371 U.S. 57 (1962), as Judge Friendly pointed out in his separate opinion in the court below.

The Court of Appeals has decided an important question of federal law which has not been, but should be, settled by this court.

I

It is a reasonable inference that the majority of the Court of Appeals was persuaded to conclude that Heyward's Stelma counterclaim was compulsory, because a contrary holding that is was permissive would, under decisions of the Second Circuit, have resulted in a lack of federal jurisdiction over the counterclaim. Judge Friendly in concluding that the counterclaim was merely permissive expressed the wish to change the rule in the Second Circuit that a permissive counterclaim requires the support of independent jurisdictional grounds.

This precise and important question was expressly left undecided by this court in *Moore v. New York Cotton Exchange*, 270 U.S. 593, 609 (1926), and has caused uncertainty in the lower federal courts, particularly since the adoption of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. C. Wright, Law of Federal Courts, §9 at 20-21 (2d ed. 1970); note, *The Ancillary Concept and the Federal*

Rules, 1951, 64 Harv. L. Rev. 968, 976; see *Revere Copper and Brass Incorporated v. Aetna Casualty and Surety Company*, 426 F. 2d 709 (5th Cir. 1970).

This court should now decide this question and delineate the ancillary jurisdiction of the federal courts where a counterclaim is involved.

II

The conflicting opinions on the question of jurisdiction in the court below also involve a question of importance on which this court has not passed, namely, the extent to which the allegations of a compulsory counterclaim must, under Rule 8(a)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, disclose a sufficient relationship to the subject matter of the complaint as to support ancillary jurisdiction. 2A J. Moore, Federal Practice ¶8.07 at 1643-1644 (2d ed. 1969), interprets the Rule as requiring such disclosure.

In the case at bar Heyward's amended answer failed to show such relationship.

Conclusion.

For the stated reasons, this petition for a Writ of Certiorari should be granted.

October 15, 1970.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS X. CONWAY,
Attorney for Petitioners.

Appendix A.

Opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

No. 766—September Term, 1969.

(Argued May 13, 1970 Decided July 24, 1970.)

Docket No. 34513

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, for the use and benefit of D'Agostino Excavators, Inc.,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

against

THE HEYWARD-ROBINSON COMPANY, Inc., and MARYLAND CASUALTY COMPANY,

Defendants-Appellants.

Before:

FRIENDLY and KAUFMAN, *Circuit Judges*, and BRYAN, *District Judge.**

Appeal from a judgment of the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut, J. Edward Lumbard, *Chief Judge* of the Court of Appeals for the Second Cir-

*Of the Southern District of New York, sitting by designation.

cuit, sitting by designation, entered upon a jury verdict for the plaintiff. Affirmed.

Francis X. Conway, New York, N. Y., for Defendants-Appellants.

Irwin M. Echtman, New York, N. Y., for Plaintiff-Respondent.

Bryan, *District Judge:*

This is an appeal from a judgment for the plaintiff entered in the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut upon a jury verdict after trial before Chief Judge J. Edward Lumbard, of the Court of Appeals of this Circuit, sitting by designation.

The action involves two subcontracts for excavation work between D'Agostino Excavators, Inc. (D'Agostino) and The Heyward-Robinson Company, Inc. (Heyward) as prime contractor on two construction jobs in Connecticut. One of the prime contracts, for the construction of barracks at the Naval Submarine Base in New London, Groton, was with the federal government (the Navy job). The other, a non-federal job, was for the construction of a plant for Stelma, Inc. at Stamford (the Stelma job).

D'Agostino brought this action against Heyward and its surety, Maryland Casualty Company (Maryland) under the Miller Act, 40 U.S.C. §§ 270a and 270b, to recover payments alleged to be due on the Navy job. Heyward answered, denying liability on the Navy job and counterclaiming for alleged overpayments and extra costs of completing both the Navy job and the Stelma job. In reply, D'Agostino denied liability on the Heyward counterclaims and interposed a reply counterclaim to recover from Heyward monies alleged to be due on the Stelma job.

At the trial, the two subcontracts in suit were treated together. D'Agostino claimed that Heyward had breached both subcontracts by failing to make progress payments as required and that substantial sums were owing to it from Heyward on both jobs. Heyward claimed that D'Agostino had breached both subcontracts by permitting its compensation and employee liability insurance to lapse; that, as a result, Heyward on October 19, 1965 had terminated both; and that D'Agostino was liable for overpayments and costs of completion on both.

The issue as to whether Heyward had breached the subcontracts prior to October 19, 1965, when Heyward claimed to have terminated them, was submitted to the jury as a special question. The jury found that Heyward had breached the subcontracts prior to that date.

After amendment of the complaint by D'Agostino to alleged a claim in quantum meruit for the work performed on both jobs, special questions then were submitted to the jury as to the reasonable value of the work performed by D'Agostino on each project and the net amount owed by Heyward to D'Agostino on both. The jury found, in answer to these questions, that the net amount owed by Heyward to D'Agostino on both jobs was $63,988.36. Judgment against Heyward was rendered accordingly. Under a formula agreed to by the parties, it was determined that the amount due to D'Agostino on the Navy job was $40,771.46 and judgment was entered against Maryland in that sum.

The trial court denied motions for judgment notwithstanding the verdict and for a new trial pursuant to Rules 50(b) and 59, Fed. R. Civ. P. Heyward and Maryland appeal from the judgment against them, raising a variety of questions which will be dealt with seriatim.

I.

Appellants' initial contention is that the District Court has no jurisdiction over the counterclaims on the Stelma job. They therefore contend that the Stelma claims must be dismissed and that since D'Agostino's claims on the Navy and Stelma jobs were presented to the jury as inseparable, the judgment below must be reversed.

Appellants urge that the Stelma counterclaims are not compulsory counterclaims over which the federal court acquired jurisdiction ancillary to the jurisdiction which it had over D'Agostino's Miller Act claim stated in the complaint. They say that these are permissive counterclaims over which the court had no ancillary jurisdiction and which lacked the required independent basis of federal jurisdiction.

This jurisdictional issue is raised for the first time in this court. In the court below appellants affirmatively urged that the Stelma counterclaims were compulsory. Nevertheless, it is well settled that lack of federal jurisdiction may be raised for the first time on appeal, even by a party who originally asserted that jurisdiction existed or by the Court sua sponte. E. g., *American Fire & Casualty Co. v. Finn*, 341 U. S. 6, 17-18 (1951); *Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Ry. Co. v. Swan*, 111 U. S. 379, 384 (1884); *Precise Imports Corp. v. Kelly*, 378 F. 2d 1014, 1015-1016 (2d Cir.), cert. denied, 389 U. S. 973 (1967); *John Birch Society v. National Broadcasting Co.*, 377 F. 2d 194, 199 (2d Cir. 1967); *Shahmoon Industries, Inc., v. Imperato*, 338 F. 2d 449 (3rd Cir. 1964). We turn, then, to the jurisdictional issue.

It is apparent from the record that there is no independent basis of federal jurisdiction over the Stelma counterclaims. Both D'Agostino and Heyward are New York corporations with offices in New York. There is

thus no diversity jurisdiction. Clearly there is no jurisdiction under the Miller Act over these counterclaims since the Stelma contract did not involve public work for the federal government.

The question is whether the Stelma counterclaims are compulsory or are permissive. Under the rule in this circuit, if they are permissive there is no Federal jurisdiction over them unless they rest on independent jurisdictional grounds. *O'Connell v. Erie Lackawanna R. R. Co.*, 391 F. 2d 156, 163 (2d Cir. 1968), vacated and ordered dismissed as moot, 395 U. S. 210 (1969); *Lesnik v. Public Industrials Corporation*, 144 F. 2d 968, 976 n. 10 (2d Cir. 1944); *Fraser v. Astra Steamship Corp.*, 18 F. R. D. 240, 241-242 (S. D. N. Y. 1955); *Telegraph Delivery Service v. Florists Tel. Service*, 12 F. R. D. 342 (S. D. N. Y. 1952); 3 J. Moore, Federal Practice ¶13.19[1] at 53-57 (2d. ed. 1969). But see *Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., v. Aetna Casualty and Surety Company*, Civ. No. 28413 (5th Cir. May 8, 1970); G. Fraser, Ancillary Jurisdiction and the Joinder of Claims in the Federal Courts, 33 F. R. D. 27, 28-34 (1963); Green, Federal Jurisdiction over Counterclaims, 48 N. W. U. L. Rev. 271, 282-285 (1953).[1] On the other hand, if they are compulsory counterclaims, they are ancillary to the claim asserted in the complaint and no independent basis of Federal jurisdiction is required. E. g., *United Artists Corp v. Masterpiece Pro-*

[1]Apparently there is one limited exception to the rule that permissive counterclaims require an independent basis of Federal jurisdiction. Where the permissive counterclaim is in the nature of a set-off interposed merely to defeat or reduce the opposing party's claim and does not seek affirmative relief, no independent jurisdictional grounds are required. *Fraser v. Astra Steamship Corp., supra; Marks v. Spitz*, 4 F.R.D. 348 (D. Mass. 1945) (dictum), C. Wright, Law of Federal Courts §79 at 351 (2d ed. 1970). See *In re Monongahela Rye Liquors, Inc.*, 141 F. 2d 864, 869-870 (3rd Cir. 1944); G. Fraser, *supra*, at pp. 31-34; 3 J. Moore, *supra*, ¶13.19[1].

ductions, Inc., 221 F. 2d 213 (2d Cir. 1955). See, e. g., *Moore v. New York Cotton Exchange*, 270 U. S. 593 (1926); C. Wright, Law of Federal Courts, §§ 9, 79 (2d ed. 1970); 3 J. Moore, *supra*, ¶13.15 at 31-42.

Under Rule 13(a) Fed. R. Civ. P. a counterclaim is compulsory "if it arises out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the opposing party's claim." In *United Artists Corp. v. Masterpiece Productions, supra*, Chief Judge Clark said:

> In practice this criterion has been broadly interpreted to require not an absolute identity of factual backgrounds for the two claims, but only a logical relationship between them. Lesnik v. Public Industrials Corp., 2 Cir., 144 F. 2d 968, 975, citing and quoting, inter alia, Moore v. New York Cotton Exchange, 270 U. S. 593, 610, 46 S. Ct. 367, 371, 70 L. ed. 750, thus: "'Transaction' is a word of flexible meaning. It may comprehend a series of many occurrences, depending not so much upon the immediateness of their connection as upon their logical relationship." See also Blair v. Cleveland Twist Drill Co., 7 Cir., 197 F. 2d 842, 845; Wright, Estoppel by Rule: The Compulsory Counterclaim Under Modern Pleading, 38 Minn. L. Rev. 423, 440-445; 39 Iowa L. Rev. 255; 3 Moore's Federal Practice ¶13.13 (2d ed. 1948 and 1954 Supp.).

221 F. 2d at 216. See *United States v. Southern Construction Company*, 293 F. 2d 493, 500 (6th Cir. 1961), rev'd in part on other grounds, *sub nom. Southern Construction Co. v. Pickard*, 371 U. S. 57 (1962); *United States v. Eastport Steamship Corporation*, 255 F. 2d 795 (2d Cir. 1958); C. Wright, *supra*, at 346-349.

Thus ". . . courts should give the phrase 'transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter' of the suit a broad realistic interpretation in the interest of avoiding a multiplicity of suits." 3 J. Moore, *supra*, ¶13.13 at 33-36 (2d ed. 1969). As the Supreme Court said in *Pickard:*

> The requirement that counterclaims arising out of the same transaction or occurrence as the opposing party's claim "shall" be stated in the pleadings was designed to prevent multiplicity of actions and to achieve resolution in a single lawsuit of all disputes arising out of common matters. 371 U. S. at 60.

In the case at bar the counterclaims were compulsory within the meaning of Rule 13(a). There was such a close and logical relationship between the claims on the Navy and Stelma jobs that the Stelma counterclaims arose out of the same "transaction or occurrence" as those terms are now broadly defined. Both subcontracts were entered into by the same parties for the same type of work and carried on during substantially the same period. Heyward had the right to terminate both subcontracts in the event of a breach by D'Agostino of either. Heyward also had the right to withhold monies due on one to apply against any damages suffered on the other. Progress payments made by Heyward were not allocated as between jobs and were made on a lump sum basis for both as though for a single account.

A single insurance policy covered both jobs. The letters of Heyward to D'Agostino of October 8 and 19, 1965, threatening termination and terminating both jobs, allegedly because of the cancellation by D'Agostino of this joint insurance coverage and failure to properly man both projects, treated both jobs together. These letters formed the basis of one of Heyward's major claims at the trial.

The controversy between the parties which gave rise to this litigation was with respect to both jobs and arose from occurences affecting both. Indeed, it would seem to have been impossible for Heyward to have fully litigated the claims against it on the Navy job without including the Stelma job, because the payments it made to D'Agostino could not be allocated between the two jobs.

As the appellants themselves point out in their brief, the "Stelma and Navy claims were so interwoven at the trial that they are now absolutely incapable of separation." The proof as to payments and alleged defaults in payments was made without any differentiation between the two claims and neither of the parties was able to offer any evidence of apportionment. Finally, the evidence as to the breaches of contract claimed by the respective parties related in the main to both contracts rather than to one or the other.

The jurisdictional question so belatedly raised by the appellants must be viewed in light of the record as a whole. So viewed, it is plain that the Stelma counterclaims bare a logical and immediate relationship to the claims on the Navy job. Thus they arose out of the "transaction or occurrence which is the subject matter" of the suit instituted by D'Agostino on the Navy job and are compulsory counterclaims under Rule 13(a). The Stelma counterclaims were thus ancillary to the claims asserted in the complaint over which the Federal Court had acquired jurisdiction under the Miller Act, and there is jurisdiction over them. E. g., *Southern Construction Co., Inc., v. Pickard, supra; Moore v. New York Cotton Exchange, supra; United Artists Corp. v. Masterpiece Productions, Inc., supra; Lesnik v. Public Industrials Corp., supra; United States v. American Surety Co. of New York*, 142 F. 2d 726 (2d Cir. 1944); *United States v. Paul Tishman Co.*, 32 F. R. D. 223 (E. D. N. Y. 1963).

To require that the closely related Navy and Stelma claims must be litigated separately would result in fragmentation of litigation and multiplicity of suits contrary to one of the major purposes of Rule 13(a). See, e. g., *Southern Construction Co. v. Pickard, supra; Moore v. New York Cotton Exchange, supra; U. S. v. Eastport Steamship Corp., supra; United Artists Corp. v. Masterpiece Productions, Inc., supra; Lesnik v. Public Industrials Corp., supra.*

II.

Appellants next contend that the trial court committed reversible error in excluding a memorandum offered by Heyward as an admission by D'Agostino that the amounts due from Heyward were less than the amounts D'Agostino was claiming at trial.

At trial Heyward claimed that the proffered memorandum, in the handwriting of D'Agostino's engineer, Paolella, was made during a meeting between Paolella and Goodman, Heyward's vice president, on December 16, 1965, and was initialed by both. The meeting was held after D'Agostino was off both jobs. Heyward contended that the memorandum contained figures supplied by D'Agostino representing the actual dollar amounts of work D'Agostino had performed on each of the two jobs.

D'Agostino obected to the offer on the grounds (1) that the memorandum was made as part of settlement negotiations and (2) that there was no showing that Paolella had authority to bind D'Agostino. Heyward then sought to lay a foundation for its admission by testimony of Goodman as to the nature and circumstances under which the meeting of December 16 was held and the memorandum made, to show that it was not the product of settlement negotiations and that Paolella had authority to act for D'Agostino. The trial court, however, declined to

permit such testimony and excluded the memorandum, stating, "I am inclined to think it was a settlement discussion."

In a letter from Heyward to its surety, Maryland, of January 19, 1966, which was in evidence, there were some indications that Heyward considered the memorandum to have been made in the course of settlement negotiations. However, the letter by no means established this. The proffered testimony of Goodman might well have indicated that the memorandum was not made in connection with settlement discussions at all but was a statement by an authorized representative of D'Agostino as to the amount it then considered to be due on the two jobs. It was only after hearing Goodman's testimony that the trial court could determine whether the memorandum was admissible or not. Thus it appears that the trial court should have heard the testimony of Goodman before passing on the admissibility of the memorandum.

Nevertheless, we do not find that this error was so "prejudicially erroneous as to require that the cause be remanded for a new trial." *Severi v. Seneca Coal and Iron Corporation*, 381 F. 2d 482, 489, n. 7 (2d Cir. 1967). On appeal, errors during the course of the trial "which do not affect the substantial rights of the parties" are to be disregarded, 28 U. S. C. §2111, Rule 61, Fed. R. Civ. P. See *Severi v. Seneca Coal and Iron Corporation, supra; Shaw v. Scoville*, 369 F. 2d 909, 911-912 (2d Cir. 1966); *Draddy v. Weston Trawling Co.*, 344 F. 2d 945 (2d Cir. 1965); *Barber v. Commissioner*, 152 F. 2d 930 (2d Cir. 1946).

In a trial of this length and complexity, the exclusion of the memorandum without hearing Goodman's testimony did not affect the substantial rights of the appellants nor was it unduly harmful or prejudicial to them. See, e. g., *Vitarelle v. Long Island R. R. Co.*, 415 F. 2d

302 (2d Cir. 1969); *Shaw v. Scoville, supra; Draddy v. Weston Trawling Co., supra.* There was ample evidence in the record to support the verdict of the jury on the first question of breach of the subcontracts by Heyward prior to October 19, 1965. Had Goodman's testimony on this subject been received, there doubtless would have been countervailing testimony from the other side. Against this background, the disputed memorandum would have been only a minor and peripheral piece of additional evidence which the jury might have weighed and considered or rejected along with the mass of other evidence in the record on the question of breach of the subcontracts. The memorandum would have had little or no bearing on the quantum meruit question. Its admission under these circumstances would have been highly unlikely to have changed the result. Such error as there was here was harmless error within the purview of 28 U. S. C. §2111 and Rule 61, Fed. R. Civ. P. and is not ground for reversal.

III.

Appellants next contend that the charge to the jury was erroneous in seven respects. Appellants have failed to preserve their right to review five of these seven claimed errors and are therefore precluded from raising them on appeal.

Rule 51, Fed. R. Civ. P. provides in pertinent part:

> . . . No party may assign as error the giving or the faliure to give an instruction unless he objects thereto before the jury retires to consider its verdict, stating distinctly the matter to which he objects and the grounds for his objection . . . .

The purpose of this provision "is to prevent reversals and consequent new trials because of errors the judge might well have corrected if the point had been brought

to his attention." *Steinhauser v. Hertz Corporation*, 421 F. 2d 1169, 1173 (2d Cir. 1970). See, also, *Pauling v. News Syndicate Company, Inc.*, 335 F. 2d 659, 668-671 (2d Cir. 1967), cert. denied, 379 U. S. 968 (1965); *Li-Mandri v. Brasileiro*, 316 F. 2d 3 (2d Cir. 1963); *Alexander v. Kramer Bros. Freight Lines, Inc.*, 273 F. 2d 373, 375 (2d Cir. 1959); *Troupe v. Chicago D&G Bay Transit Co.*, 234 F. 2d 253, 258-260 (2d Cir. 1956); *Sweeney v. United Feature Syndicate*, 129 F. 2d 904, 905-906 (2d Cir. 1942).

The charge of the trial court was in two parts. It charged first on the special question posed to the jury as to whether the subcontracts had been breached by Heyward prior to October 19, 1965. All of the claimed errors are in this portion of the charge. At the conclusion of its charge on this special question, and before the jury retired, the trial court expressly gave counsel an opportunity to "call the Court's attention to any omissions or errors in the charge."

In response, counsel for the appellants raised only two objections. The first related to Heyward's right to audit D'Agostino's bills as bearing on the time within whi payments from Heyward were due. This had not been the subject of a request to charge; nevertheless, the Court modified the language of the charge on this subject in response to appellants' request and so advised the jury.

The second concerned appellants' request to charge that Heyward did not have to pay D'Agostino until D'Agostino informed Heyward about its outstanding obligations to suppliers. This request had been the subject of extensive colloquy with the Court prior to the charge and the Court had then rejected the request. Counsel for the appellants merely reaffirmed the exception previously taken to the Court's ruling.[2]

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[2]The two claimed errors to which objection was taken are discussed, *infra*, at pp. 3998-4000.

The Court had not rejected any other of the appellants' requests to charge but charged on the subjects covered by these requests in its own language. Yet the appellants did not even refer to the Court's failure to charge as requested on these five subjects, which they now claim to have been error, though expressly invited by the Court to do so.[3]

The case at bar is unlike such cases in this circuit as *Sweeney v. United Features Syndicate, Inc.*, 129 F. 2d 904 (2d Cir. 1942); *Wright v. Farm Journal, Inc.*, 158 F. 2d 976 (2d Cir. 1947) and *Keen v. Overseas Tankship Corporation*, 194 F. 2d 515, 519, cert. denied, 343 U. S. 966 (1952) "where the judge, having focussed on the point, charged the opposite of what had been requested, so that objection would have been a useless formality." *Pauling v. News Syndicate Co., supra*, 335 F. 2d at 66. Nor is it like *Steinhauser v. Hertz Corporation, supra*, where counsel had made his position abundantly clear and the trial court had made it plain that further efforts on his part to except or object would be unavailing and had warned him not to take exceptions. 421 F. 2d at 1173.

This case is similar to *Pauling v. News Syndicate Co., supra*, and *Alexander v. Kramer Bros. Freight Lines, Inc., supra*, where the trial court's attention was not adequately called to the errors and omissions urged on appeal and such contentions were held not to have been preserved for review. See *Li Mandri v. Brasileiro, supra; Keen v. Overseas Tankship Corp., supra*, at 518; 5 J. Moore,

[3]It should also be noted that the Court informed counsel prior to the charge that "I always give counsel an opportunity to take exception outside of the presence of the Jury." Moreover, at the conclusion of the second portion of the charge concerning the amount of recovery, the Court again asked counsel if they wished to "confer with the Court on any of these matters." Counsel for the appellants replied that he did not.

Federal Practice ¶51.04 (2d ed. 1969). See also, *Rosenfeld v. Curtis Publishing Co.*, 163 F. 2d 660 (2d Cir. 1947).

It should be noted that the charge of the Court on the five subjects on which appellants failed to object or except was not, as appellants contend, the opposite of what they requested. True, the trial court did not adopt the language of the appellants' requests. But "[a] judge is not bound to adopt the categorical language which counsel choose to put into his mouth." *Ayers v. Watson*, 137 U. S. 584, 601 (1891), quoted with approval in *Alexander v. Kramer Bros. Freight Lines, Inc.*, 273 F. 2d at 375. Moreover, the trial court was not "required to incorporate every proposition of law suggested in counsel's requests provided he covers the specific principles necessary for the jury's guidance." *Puggioni v. Luckenbach S. S. Co., Inc.*, 286 F. 2d 340, 344 (2d Cir. 1961). See *Halecki v. United N. Y. & N. J. Sandy Hook Pilots Assoc.*, 282 F. 2d 137, 140 (2d Cir. 1960), cert. denied, 364 U. S. 941 (1961).

The trial court charged in its own language on each of these five subjects of: burden of proof of default; D'Agostino's waiver of breach prior to October 19, 1965; D'Agostino's rescission of the subcontracts; Heyward's termination of the subcontracts; and the treatment of both subcontracts together. The charge on each of these subjects was fair, adequate and proper and in accordance with applicable law.

IV.

As to the two assignments of error in the charge which appellants preserved for review, we find that no error was committed.

As has been indicated, the first of these related to Heyward's right to audit D'Agostino's bills as bearing

on the time within which payments from Heyward were due. The Court charged that payments from Heyward were due "within a short time" after D'Agostino's bills were rendered. At the conclusion of the charge, appellants' counsel objected and requested a supplemental charge to the effect that Heyward was entitled to an opportunity to audit the bills before it was required to make payment. The court granted the appellants' request only to the extent of giving a supplemental instruction to the jury that "within a short time" meant "within a reasonable time." The Court pointed out to appellants that they had not "requested any charge on that subject . . . [a]nd to charge it now . . . would give it [the subject] undue emphasis."

The supplemental charge given was quite adequate under the circumstances and the trial court was well within its discretion in refusing to go further at that point in the trial.

The second claimed error preserved for review concerns the Court's refusal to charge, as requested by appellants, that Heyward was not required to make progress payments to D'Agostino until D'Agostino informed Heyward about its outstanding obligations to its suppliers. Appellants' position, in substance, was that Heyward could use D'Agostino's failure to pay its suppliers as an excuse for nonpayment even if at the time payment was due it had no knowledge that D'Agostino had failed to make such payments. On the appellants' theory, if this were so, Heyward could have justified any failure on its part to make progress payments when due if it later discovered that D'Agostino was then indebted to its suppliers, even though this was not the reason for Heyward's failure to make the progress payments when required.

The trial court quite properly rejected this contention. As to Heyward's claim that it was entitled to withhold

$30,000 of progress payments due to D'Agostino to protect itself from possible liability to D'Agostino's suppliers, the Court charged that this amount could have been deducted from what was otherwise due to D'Agostino:

> . . . if and only if you find three things: first, that Heyward-Robinson knew of the amounts due to D'Agostino's suppliers; secondly, that Heyward-Robinson reasonably notified D'Agostino or that D'Agostino knew of Heyward-Robinson's intent to withhold payment of this amount; and, thirdly, that Heyward-Robinson actually withheld payments of this amount for the purpose of protecting itself from liability from the Plaintiff's suppliers and not for some other reason.

It further charged that Heyward "has the burden of proof with respect to these three matters."

The charge on this subject was a substantially correct statement of the circumstances under which Heyward had the right to withhold progress payments to protect itself against liability to D'Agostino's suppliers under the terms of the subcontracts in suit.

V.

Appellants make the contention that Heyward should have been credited as a matter of law with the full face amount of four promissory notes totaling $36,250 which Heyward had given to D'Agostino and which D'Agostino had negotiated to third parties at a discount. These notes had been reacquired by Heyward, the maker, for the sum of $18,500, after Heyward had dishonored them and litigation had been instituted by the endorsees.

The trial court left it to the jury to determine as a question of fact the amount which should be credited to

Heyward on these notes. The jury was charged that the full face amount of the notes should be credited to Heyward as payment only if the parties intended the notes as payment at the time they were received. Otherwise, it was to give Heyward credit only for such amounts as D'Agostino had actually received on account of the notes.

It may be noted, in the first place, that this is another instance in which no objection was made by appellants to the charge on the subject. Moreover, the appellants neglected to call to the attention of the trial court the provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code on which they now rely.

In any event, however, the charge on this subject was substantially correct.

Under the common law of Connecticut, the mere giving of a note does not constitute payment unless it is agreed that the note should be received as payment. Under the law prior to the Uniform Commercial Code the burden was apparently on the defendant maker to establish that the parties intended the note to be payment. *Davidson v. Bridgeport*, 8 Conn. 472 (1831). In fact, acceptance of a note was presumed to be merely conditional payment. *Brabazon v. Seymour*, 42 Conn. 551, 554 (1875).

U. C. C. ¶3-802, Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. §42-3-802 (1958) does not appear to have changed the rule on the presumed intention of the parties except where a bank is the drawer, maker or acceptor. The questions of whether the parties intended the notes to be payment, whether payment was conditional and whether the original obligation was discharged by the payments made to the transferees by Heyward and to what extent, was for the jury. The jury was entitled to find on this record that the parties did not intend the notes as payment or to be taken in satisfaction of the underlying obligations, that therefore the underlying obligations were not discharged by the satisfaction

and surrender of the instruments and that Heyward was entitled to credit only for the amount it paid to the transferees and not to credit for face value. This, in substance, is what was charged.

VI.

Appellants' remaining contentions require little discussion.

The argument that it was an abuse of discretion for the trial court to permit amendment of the complaint "late in the trial" so as to allege a claim in quantum meruit is devoid of merit. The appellants have failed to show any prejudice as a result of the amendment. Moreover, the trial court, in discussing the motion to amend early in the trial, specifically indicated it would entertain an application by Heyward for additional time to produce evidence on the amended claim, if that became necessary. Heyward made no such application.

The contention that it was error to deny Heyward's request to poll the jury upon its verdict on the first question submitted to it is equally meritless. Heyward did not request that the jury be polled on its verdict on the first question when that verdict was returned. Instead, the request was made only after the jury had returned a verdict on the second question. If Heyward had wanted the jury polled on the first question it should have asked for such a poll when the jury returned its verdict on that question and not have delayed until after the jury had reached a verdict on the second question. The trial court so indicated when it denied Heyward's application because it was too late.

Finally, appellants' claim that they were prejudiced by the recesses granted during the course of the trial and that a new trial is therefore required in the interests of justice has no substance whatsoever.

While the record in this complex and difficult case is somewhat confusing, substantial justice was done here. There was ample evidence that Heyward was badly behind in its progress payments on the two subcontracts. The verdicts that (1) Heyward breached the subcontracts prior to October 19, 1965 and (2) that Heyward was liable in *quantum meruit* for the work performed by D'Agostino in the amount found by the jury were fully justified by the evidence.

The judgment below is affirmed.

FRIENDLY, *Circuit Judge* (concurring):

I cannot agree that, as maintained in Part 1 of the majority opinion, the counterclaim relating to the Stelma job was compulsory under F. R. Civ. P. 13(a). Of course, it is tempting to stretch a point when a jurisdictional objection is so belatedly raised by the very party who clamored for the exercise of jurisdiction until the decision went against it. But we must consider the question as if Heyward had not pleaded the Stelma counterclaim and proceeded to sue D'Agostino in some other court for failure to perform that subcontract, and D'Agostino then claimed that Heyward's failure to bring the Stelma transaction into this Miller Act suit barred the later action. Despite the desirability of requiring that all claims which in fact arise "out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the opposing party's claim" be litigated in a single action, courts must be wary of extending these words in a way that could cause unexpectedly harsh results.

Even on a liberal notion of "logical relation," see C. Wright, Federal Courts, §79 at 346-47 (2d Ed. 1970), I am unable to perceive how Heyward's claim for breach of

the Stelma subcontract arose "out of the transaction or occurrence" to wit, the Navy subcontract, that was the subject matter of D'Agostino's Miller Act claim. Whatever historical interest that may be in the circumstances that the two subcontracts were entered into between the same parties for the same type of work and were carried on during substantially the same period, these facts seem to me to be lacking in legal significance. So likewise do D'Agostino's having furnished a single insurance policy to cover both jobs and Heyward's having cancelled the subcontracts in one letter rather than two. The boilerplate in each subcontract, whereby "if one or more other contracts, now or hereafter, exist between the parties," a breach of any such contract by D'Agostino might, at Heyward's option, be considered a breach of the contract at issue and Heyward might terminate any or all contracts so breached and withhold moneys due on any contract and apply these to damages on any other, might meet the test if Heyward had availed itself of these rights, but it did not.

All that is left is that, as the trial proceeded, it turned out that some of Heyward's payments were not earmarked as between the two subcontracts. However, the determination whether a counterclaim is compulsory must be made at the pleading stage. The complaint was specific on how much Heyward owed on the Navy subcontract, and the counterclaims were equally so on how much D'Agostino owed for failure to complete this and how much it owed for failure to complete the Stelma subcontract. To say that the failure to earmark some payments made it impossible to try the claims separately ignores the law on application of payments. If Heyward did not specify the application of its payments, as it could, and D'Agostino had not made an application of them, as it could in default of specification by Heyward, the court would do this. Williston, Contracts, §§ 1795, 1796, 1800 (rev. ed. 1938).

Against all this appellee relied heavily on *Southern Construction Co. v. Pickard*, 371 U. S. 57 (1962). Since the counterclaim there at issue was held not compulsory, the decision can scarcely be authority that a claim like Heyward's on the Stelma subcontract was. I think it not only is not such authority but points just the other way. The Court there held that where a subcontractor on two federal projects was obliged to bring Miller Act suits in different districts because of venue requirements, the contractor was not obliged to counterclaim for an unallocated payment in the first suit. I do not see how the Court could have reached a different result if the subcontractor had one Miller Act subcontract and another in which he could sue only in a state or a different federal district court.

Nevertheless I think the court below had jurisdiction of the Stelma counterclaim. I would now reject the conventional learning, which I followed too readily in *O'Connell v. Erie Lackawanna R. R.*, 391 F. 2d 156, 163 (1968), that the permissive counterclaim "needs independent jurisdictional grounds to support it, with one exception," to wit, set-off, 3 Moore, Federal Practice ¶13.19 at 53-54 (2d Ed. 1968). The Supreme Court left this question open in *Moore v. New York Cotton Exchange*, 270 U. S. 593, 609 (1926). I read Judge Clark's fine opinion for this court in *Lesnik v. Public Industrial Corp.*, 144 F. 2d 968, 976 n. 10 (2 Cir. 1944), as also doing this, although we cited it in *O'Connell* as upholding the conventional view, as do Professor Wright, Federal Courts 351 n. 56 (2d Ed. 1970) and the majority here.

The reasons why the conventional view is wrong are set out in detail in an article by Professor Thomas F. Green, Jr., Federal Jurisdiction over Counterclaims, 48 N. W. U. L. Rev. 271 (1953), and nothing would be gained by repetition. I mention only two points. One is that

for reasons there developed *id.* at 277-81 Professor Moore's sound recognition—perhaps more accurately creation—of the exception that set-off requires no independent jurisdictional basis, see 3 Moore, Federal Practice, ¶13.19 at 54-55 n. 3; *Marks v. Spitz*, 4 F. R. D. 348 (D. Mass. 1945); *Fraser v. Astra S. S. Corp.*, 18 F. R. D. 240 (S. D. N. Y. 1955), carries the seeds of destruction of the supposed general rule. The other is that at least since *United Mine Workers v. Gibbs*, 383 U. S. 715 (1966), it is no longer thought the heavens will fall if a federal court deals with a non-federal claim when it is convenient to do so. The only argument I see against Professor Green's position is the possibility of snowballing through a plaintiff's permissive counterclaim in reply to the defendant's permissive counterclaim etc. *Id.* at 289-90. But that is more theoretical than real. In a diversity case the plaintiff in all probability would already have pleaded this in his complaint; while the problem could arise in a federal question action, for example, if D'Agostino had a claim against Heyward on still another subcontract, such cases are extremely rare.

If the decision were mine, I would therefore ask that the court sit *in banc* and overrule the holding in *O'Connell*, *supra*, 391 F. 2d at 163, that a permissive counterclaim requires independent jurisdictional grounds. Since my brothers find themselves able to affirm without doing this, I join in the result and leave the issue for another day. On all other points I concur in Judge Bryan's thorough opinion.

Appendix B.

Opinion of the United States District Court, District of Connecticut.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA for the use and benefit of D'Agostino Excavators, Inc.,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE HEYWARD-ROBINSON COMPANY, Inc., and MARYLAND CASUALTY COMPANY,

Defendants.

Civil No. 11657

Memorandum of Decision.

The defendants move for a new trial under Rule 59, FRCP, and for judgment notwithstanding the verdict under Rule 50(b), FRCP. All the matters cited in support of these motions were raised in substantially similar terms during the trial and were fully considered at that time. The jury was fully advised regarding the evidence relevant to the special interrogatories upon which it rendered its verdict, not only during the charge of the court, but also during the extended trial of 12 court days which,

lasting from May 12, 1969 until June 6, 1969, afforded all parties full opportunity to discover evidence and fully present their position relevant to the claim in *quantum meruit*.

The motions are denied.

This is an order.

September 11, 1969

J. EDWARD LUMBARD
United States Circuit Judge

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IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1970

No. 875

THE HEYWARD-ROBINSON COMPANY, INC., and MARYLAND CASUALTY COMPANY,

Petitioners,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, for the use and benefit of D'AGOSTINO EXCAVATORS, INC.,

Respondent.

BRIEF FOR RESPONDENT IN OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

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The Trial

Contrary to Petitioners' contention, the record indicates both jobs were performed concurrently in the State of Connecticut, one in Stamford and the other at New London.

Most progress payments to respondent were not allocated as between jobs and were made on a lump sum basis as though for a single account. Petitioners' officers were not able, on examination, to identify the jobs to which particular checks applied. Attempts by petitioners to allocate two payments totalling $6,000.00 were withdrawn when it was established that the payments did not relate to either job and the purported allocations were fraudulent.

ARGUMENT

The result below would not be affected by a change in the requirement that a permissive counterclaim requires support of independent jurisdictional grounds.

Under FRCP 13 and the doctrine of *Moore* v. *New York Cotton Exchange*, 270 U.S. 593, 609 (1926) independent jurisdictional grounds are not required for a compulsory counterclaim, but are required for a permissive counterclaim.

The majority of the Court of Appeals, in finding a compulsory counterclaim here stated:

> "There was such a close and logical relationship between the claims on the Navy and Stelma jobs that the Stelma counterclaims arose out of the same 'transaction or occurrence' as those terms are now broadly defined. Both subcontracts were entered into by the same parties for the same type of work and carried on during substantially the same period. Heyward had the right to terminate both subcontracts in the event of a breach by D'Agostino of either. Heyward also had the right to withhold monies due on one to apply against any damages suffered on the other. Progress payments

made by Heyward were not allocated as between jobs and were made on a lump sum basis for both as though for a single account.

"A single insurance policy covered both jobs. The letters of Heyward to D'Agostino of October 8 and 19, 1965, threatening termination and terminating both jobs, allegedly because of the cancellation by D'Agostino of this joint insurance coverage and failure to properly man both projects, treated both jobs together. These letters formed the basis of one of Heyward's major claims at the trial.

"The controversy between the parties which gave rise to this litigation was with respect to both jobs and arose from occurrences affecting both. Indeed, it would seem to have been impossible for Heyward to have fully litigated the claims against it on the Navy job without including the Stelma job, because the payments it made to D'Agostino could not be allocated between the two jobs.

"As the appellants themselves point out in their brief, the 'Stelma and Navy claims were so interwoven at the trial that they are now absolutely incapable of separation.' The proof as to payments and alleged defaults in payments was made without any differentiation between the two claims and neither of the parties were able to offer any evidence of apportionment. Finally, the evidence as to the breaches of contract claimed by the respective parties related in the main to both contracts rather than to one or the other."

In Judge Friendly's opinion, however, the counterclaim interposed by petitioner was permissive only. He nevertheless voted to affirm the District Court judgment because

of a desire on his part to change the "conventional learning" (Pet. Brief, p. 33) that a permissive counterclaim needs independent jurisdictional grounds to support it. Judge Friendly would have permissive as well as compulsory counterclaims disposed of in a single litigation.

There was jurisdiction under the majority's view, because the counterclaim was compulsory. There was also jurisdiction under the minority's view of permissive counterclaims. Thus the result of the case is the same under both views. Moreover, Judge Friendly's suggestion that the Court of Appeals sit *en banc* to reverse the "conventional learning" was not accepted by his brethren, indicating that the conventional view still prevails. It is therefore respectfully submitted that the question does not merit the attention of this Court.

Petitioners, who now contest jurisdiction of the counterclaim, urged it in the District Court. A month long trial ended in a jury verdict for respondent. Then, for the first time, petitioner, in the Court of Appeals, argued lack of jurisdiction. Certainly, on a belated claim of that nature, the Court of Appeals was correct in viewing the jurisdictional question "in light of the record as a whole". Moreover, it would be impossible to try the Stelma and Navy claims separately, if for no other reason, because of the complete inability of either party to allocate payments as between jobs.

The Decision of the Court of Appeals is Wholly Consistent With Decisions of This Court

The decision of the Court of Appeals is consistent with the decision of this Court in *Moore* v. *New York Cotton Exchange*, 270 U.S. 593 (1926). This Court there held "transaction" as used in FRCP 13(a) to be be a "word

of flexible meaning. It may comprehend a series of many occurrences, depending not so much upon the immediateness of the connection as upon their logical relationship." (270 U.S. at 610). In holding the counterclaim to be compulsory, the Court of Appeals followed that definition. The Court of Appeals has in fact consistently adhered to the definition of "transaction" as expounded in *Moore, supra.* See, for example, *Lesnik* v. *Public Industrials Corporation,* 144 F.2d 968 (1944), *United Artists Corp.* v. *Masterpiece Productions, Inc.,* 221 F.2d 213 (1955) and *United States, To Use and For Benefit of Foster Wheeler Corporation* v. *American Surety Co. of New York,* 142 F.2d 726 (1944).

The facts stated in Judge Bryan's opinion clearly set forth the existence of a "logical relationship" between the two claims.

Nor is there any conflict between the decision below and *Southern Construction Co.* v. *Pickard,* 371 U.S. 57 (1962) where the Court of Appeals (6 Cir.) held that failure to allocate payments between two contracts between the same parties creates a "logical relationship" between them which makes a counterclaim relating to one compulsory in an action on the second (293 F.2d 493). In reversing on other grounds, this Court did not disturb the finding by the Court of Appeals of a logical relationship between the two contracts, which made the counterclaim compulsory. Rather, this Court found that due to the peculiarities of the case, one contract relating to Tennessee work, and the other to Georgia work, the *Miller Act* prevented assertion of the counterclaim in the first suit. Since both were *Miller Act* claims, and the *Miller Act* requires suit to be brought "in the United States District Court for any district in which the contract was to be performed and executed and not elsewhere . . ." (44 U.S.C. §270(b)), one suit had to be brought in Ten-

nessee and the other in Georgia. The general contractor "was required by statute to split those claims and to bring two separate actions in two different districts. The fragmentation of these claims, therefore, (sic) was compelled by Federal Law . . ." (371 U.S. 57, 60).

In the case at bar, statute does not require that the claims be split and brought in different jurisdictions. The test of a "logical relationship" as enunciated by this Court in *Moore* v. *New York Cotton Exchange*, 270 U.S. 593 and followed by the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in the cases cited above, and by the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit in *Pickard, supra*, has been met.

Research has not disclosed, and petitioners do not assert, a conflict between circuits in the application of the doctrines of *Moore* v. *New York Cotton Exchange, supra.* Accordingly, there is no compelling reason for granting of certiorari herein. The conclusion of the majority, concurred in by Judge Friendly, was that "substantial justice was done here."

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the petition for writ of certiorari should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

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